

PERKINS CALLS WILSON INSINCERE

Asserts Reason Given for Steel
Appeal Plainly Show
Incompetence.

FINDS RETURN TO BRYAN

George W. Perkins issued a statement yesterday, of which the following was a part:

"The reason given by the Government for appealing the Steel case is that the Wilson-Bryan-Greene Administration so plainly as business, innocent and incompetent that he who runs may read."

"The case is of extreme importance and the Wilson Administration has given this as its reason for believing that the case should be carried to the Supreme Court, where a final opinion could be had, a great many people would have approved; but no right minded person can approve the reason given by Mr. Gregory, which is as follows: 'While the case against the United States Steel Corporation was instituted by the last Administration I am in complete accord with the views on the law upon which it is based.' Of course it will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. 'This places the Wilson-Bryan-Greene Administration squarely on record as endorsing the course taken by Messrs. Taft and Wickersham when they brought suit to dissolve the Steel Corporation. Therefore, in arguing the appeal before the Supreme Court, the Wilson Administration will ask for the dissolution of the Steel Corporation precisely as the Taft Administration did, and for the same reasons, buttressed if possible with reasons that to the Wilson Administration seem stronger than those advanced by the Taft Administration. Of course, if possible, succeed where Wickersham failed."

Quotes Sayings of President.

"This reason for appealing is given in the face of the unanimous decision against the Government by next to the highest court in the land, a decision that in effect says that the constitutionality of the Steel Corporation was wrong, a decision that exonerates the Steel Corporation under both the Sherman law and the moral law. Nevertheless Messrs. Wilson and Gregory prefer to accept the personal opinion of Messrs. Taft and Wickersham in place of the unanimous opinion of next to the highest court in the land."

"All this is done, notwithstanding the fact that President Wilson has told the country repeatedly that 'the trusts and monopolies have been the cause of the business world have now been broken away; that nobody has been suspicious of any business merely because it was big, but only when it was thought that business was being used to take an unfair advantage; that the road less clear and firm before business men is a road which it can travel without loss of embarrassment; that there is nothing more fatal to business than to keep guessing from month to month and from year to year whether something serious is going to happen to it or not, and what in particular is going to happen to it.' Indeed, the Chief Justice, in handing down the Steel decision, plainly intimated that the Federal Government might possibly use the Federal Trade Commission for such purposes."

"President Wilson has also told the business world that it could expect a great deal from the Federal Trade Commission. The law creating this commission explicitly says that the Attorney-General may use the Federal Trade Commission for the readjustment of the business of any corporation alleged to be violating the antitrust acts in order that the corporation may thereafter maintain its organization, management and conduct of business in accordance with law. Indeed, the Circuit Court itself, in handing down the Steel decision, plainly intimated that the Federal Government might possibly use the Federal Trade Commission for such purposes."

Calls It Return to 1908.

"There is a corporation that the next to the highest court in the land says is not guilty of any improper business practices; yet the Attorney-General, in place of appealing the case on the ground that it is an important one, or of referring it to the Federal Trade Commission under the clause of the act above referred to, deliberately and officiously sends the case to the Supreme Court, declaring his belief that the company should be dissolved."

"The reason given for this appeal is that notice to every business concern in this country that the Wilson-Bryan-Greene Administration is still under the influence of the Bryan platform of 1908, when declared that the solution of a trust problem lay in the dissolution of large industrial corporations."

"This condition of affairs confronts us at the very moment that the Federal Trade Commission is holding hearings at which evidence is being produced every day that the foreign business of this country is hamstrung because of the Sherman law and the interpretation that the Department of Justice insists on putting on it. The situation is serious and it is high time that the business men of the country aroused themselves to this full significance."

"I wish it distinctly understood that in making this statement I am not speaking in my capacity as a director of the Steel Corporation, but strictly as a citizen for a long time and now deeply concerned over the trend of events."

RICH WIDOW CALLED THIEF.

Mrs. Helen Amend Arrested on Charge of Shoplifting.

Mrs. Helen S. Amend of 127 East Forty-sixth street, who is said to be a widow in real estate, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Miss Amelia de Santis, a store detective, accused of shoplifting.

According to the detective, she followed Mrs. Amend through the store and watched her take lace, chiffons, shoes and other small articles from the shelves. She called Detective Stevens of the second branch, who took Mrs. Amend to the West Thirtieth street station, where it is alleged, the goods were removed from her sleeves, waist and a large bag she carried. The value of the goods was put at \$15.50.

Later Mrs. Amend was taken to the women's night court, where she received examination, and Magistrate Barlow held her in \$500 bail for special sessions. She would not furnish bail and went to jail.

CLERKS HELD ROCK ISLAND STOCK FOR JUDGE MOORE

Big Blocks Stood in the Name of First National Bank
Employees—Director Amster Sold Shares
When Market Was Soaring.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Rock Island receivership were concluded late this afternoon.

The last day of the proceedings was enlivened by the testimony of Nathan M. Amster of Boston, a Rock Island director, who has been complaining of the company in a manner in which the receivership was applied for without consultation with the directors.

Mr. Amster on cross-examination admitted that he sold 1,507 shares of the common stock while the price was soaring just before the receivership, and that subsequently he bought back the same stock at 21 after the appointment of a receiver.

Silas H. Strawn, attorney for the American Steel Foundries Company, who cross-examined Mr. Amster, suggested that the latter had been "scalping." The witness contradicted the suggestion. He said that he sold on the strength of a telegram which he learned had come over the private wire of Clark, Childs & Co., brokers of New York, to a Boston firm on April 19, which was signed "Pulsifer." This telegram read, according to Mr. Amster:

"Rock Island securities are the best kind of a sale. The jig will be up for Rock Island before the end of the week."

Held Stock for Moore.

Another feature of the session was the testimony of T. L. Dooling and H. T. Brown, clerks in the First National Bank of New York city, that they held large blocks of Rock Island stock at one time. Questioned as to who the real owner of the stock was both expressed the opinion that it belonged to Judge William H. Moore.

Evidence was introduced to show that there were about 100,000 shares of Rock Island stock held by clerks in the First National Bank, and that the report was general among the clerks that the stock belonged to Judge Moore.

More light was shed during the day on the circumstances leading up to the application for the Rock Island receivership. H. C. Mudge of Chicago, president of the Rock Island Company, testified that he expected the receivership some time before it was asked for. He had discussed the prospect of a receivership with Roberts Walker, general counsel for the road, and Mr. Walker had suggested that he, Mr. Mudge, probably would be asked to act as one of the receivers if it became necessary to apply for a receivership.

Later he became joint receiver with Judge J. M. Dickinson and is still president of the railway company, although he explained that he did not expect to draw two salaries and was ready to relinquish either office as the court might direct.

President Mudge said he attended the Rock Island directors' meeting in New York on April 15 and while he talked about the company's precarious financial condition with three or four of the directors, including Roberts Walker, the question of a receivership was not discussed in the directors' meeting.

Just as he was leaving for Chicago on April 19 he was notified by telephone from the office of Roberts Walker that the bill for a receivership would be filed the following morning in Chicago and he was instructed to hasten back and appear in court in the proceedings.

Mr. Mudge took occasion to attack the

figures furnished by Mr. Amster, which purported to show from the receivers' estimates that the Rock Island would have had enough money from net earnings up to the beginning of next year to pay a dividend of more than 4 per cent on the common stock after deducting all charges and paying the July and January interests. Mr. Mudge declared that the outlook for the Rock Island was not so rosy. Amster and the latter's attorney, Samuel Untermyer, had sought to make it appear.

Benish Action Charged.

Two or three times in the course of the hearing Samuel Untermyer charged that the men, supposed to be friendly toward the Rock Island Company were trying to depreciate the property. When J. Horace Harding of the firm of Barney & Co. testified at the morning session that he believed that 21, the price at which Rock Island is now selling, was too high, Mr. Untermyer demanded whether or not the witness was trying to "benish" the stock, and questioned him on his reasons for estimating the value of it so low.

At another time when Roberts Walker entered an objection to the introduction into the record by the complaining director, Mr. Amster, of what purported to be the receivers' forecast, estimating a net balance to the credit of the common stock at the end of the year of nearly \$5,000,000, Mr. Untermyer exclaimed in protest:

"Why try to depreciate everything put in here which tends to make a favorable showing for this company? It is a desperate panicky attempt to keep out of the record anything that makes this property look well."

President Mudge explained that the reason the plan for a receivership was so closely guarded was to prevent the receivership proceedings being begun in one of the fourteen States through which the company's lines run. He said it was desired that the receivership bill should be filed in Chicago.

There was considerable interest in the testimony of Mr. Amster as to his efforts to raise the \$6,000,000 necessary to meet the obligations of the company due May 1. This witness testified that he was assured by Paire, Weber & Co. and Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co. that they could easily raise the necessary \$6,000,000 needed.

Mr. Amster explained that his plan was to use a part of the proceeds to release collateral belonging to the Rock Island Company, valued at \$1,288,000. He said that the brokers agreed to place the loan in the form of two year sold notes at 6 per cent and were to receive 1 per cent commission.

Cross-examined, Mr. Amster admitted that he was not aware that in order to issue the notes it would have been necessary for the Rock Island Company to make a showing before the Public Utilities Commission in some of the States, which would have caused delay.

Thomas H. Schumaker, chairman of the Rock Island board, denied that there had been any interference with Mr. Amster in his plan to raise the money. He said he personally encouraged him in the effort to raise the money, but told him that when Mr. Amster returned to New York he would have to bring the money with him, as it was imperative that the funds be raised at once.

Mr. Schumaker intimated that he had strong evidence that the receivership was coming and that for some time he had felt that it could not be avoided. He denied that the other twelve directors had shown any disrespect for Mr. Amster at the meeting of directors on April 15.

ACTS TO PUT B. R. T. OFFICIAL IN PRISON

Service Commissioner Hay-
ward Charges Supt. Dempsey
With Disobeying Orders.

PLANS STERN EXAMPLE

Criminal prosecution of a corporation official for violating an order of the Public Service Commission was under way yesterday for the first time by Commissioner William Hayward. He swore out a complaint charging John J. Dempsey, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's superintendent of transportation, with persistently failing to have express trains on the Bay Ridge elevated line make a required stop at Third street.

Mr. Dempsey appeared before Magistrate Dodd in the Fifth avenue police court on a summons and Col. Hayward testified against him. The hearing was adjourned until next Saturday. As the case was without precedent, the Magistrate said, he would have to study the public service law.

In the eight years of its existence the Public Service Commission has tried both mandamus and penalty suits in the civil courts to bring corporation officials to terms. Its failure to resort to the criminal possibilities of the law was made much of by Mr. Hayward as counsel of the Thompson investigating committee. Now, as a member of the commission, he is making the test himself. He is acting individually, but believes that the whole commission is back of him.

If Mr. Dempsey is held for trial and found guilty he will be liable to punishment for misdemeanor. The maximum penalty is \$500 fine or one year in jail or both.

"We are going to pin forget-me-nots on the railroad officials to make them realize that they've got to obey our orders," Col. Hayward said after the brief court session. "When a lawyer for the railroad companies gets it on the commission, when a joker appears in our orders, they laugh at us. But when we get it on them they come over to the commission and crawl on their bellies."

"All of the railroad companies are violating the commission's orders. It is going to stop, and I am going to do all in my power to see that it does stop. Of course, as soon as the railroads learn that I am after them they will go over to Mitchell or Williams, as they always do, but these two Commissioners, I am glad to say, have in no way interfered with my efforts along this line and they will not. I have brought this action as one member of the commission, but that doesn't mean that the whole commission will not back me in it."

The order which Mr. Dempsey is accused of flouting was adopted by the commission in 1912. Express trains had been flying past Third street, an important station in morning rush hours. Angry citizens complained to the commission, and the order that trains bound for Manhattan should stop there was designed to appease them.

Mr. Dempsey was in court yesterday with D. A. Marsh, attorney for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Col. Hayward was accompanied by Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the commission, and Assistant District Attorney Albert Conway of Brooklyn.

Mr. Hayward testified that when the commission inspectors reported that the order was disobeyed he asked Mr. Dempsey to visit him and Dempsey did it. On this occasion, said Mr. Hayward, Mr. Dempsey said that when the order was issued in 1912 he had notified the motor-

men that they must comply with it. "When I asked him," continued Col. Hayward, "if he had since forgotten the order, Mr. Dempsey abruptly left the room."

Secretary Whitney testified that the B. R. T. had promised to obey the order in 1912. Later the company asked that it be modified, but the commission refused. Lawyer Marsh argued yesterday that the order was too strict and that after modification was asked for, there was excuse for non-compliance. He invited Mr. Whitney to produce the letter in which the company made its request, but Mr. Whitney discovered that he had left it in the commission's files.

Mr. Hayward has been gunning for the B. R. T. for several weeks. About a month ago he was on the point of swearing to a complaint against Vice-President Huff and Supt. Dempsey because of the absence of destination signs on some elevated trains. At the last moment, however, he discovered that the officials would contend that one of the commission's own inspectors had told them they need not use the signs.

In the present case he is acting under Section 56 of the Public Service law, which says that every officer or agent of a railroad corporation who violates or aids in violating an order of the commission or any provision of an order "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

ALLEGED SWINDLERS HELD IN HEAVY BAIL

Gondorf and Five Other So-
called Wiretappers Must Fur-
nish \$25,000 Each.

Fred Gondorf, brother of Charles Gondorf, king of the wiretappers, now serving a term in Sing Sing, and the five other men arrested with him Friday night on the charge of swindling William O'Reilly of 55 Colborne street, Toronto, out of \$17,400, were held on short affidavits charging grand larceny in the Yorkville court yesterday for examination on Monday. Magistrate Cornell set bail at \$25,000 each.

It developed yesterday that Gondorf, who gave his address as 158 West 158th street, was already out on \$25,000 bail under three indictments brought by the Grand Jury on similar charges, alleging larcenies totalling \$138,000.

The complainants in these cases,

which will come to trial in General Sessions this week, are William F. Davis of Alhambra, N. J., who says that he was defrauded out of \$64,000; Duncan S. Curry, ex-Comptroller of Manitoba, who lost a similar amount, and a Georgia man, whose name Assistant District Attorney O'Malley does not wish to divulge until the trial, but who lost \$10,000.

K. H. Rosenberg, attorney for the defendants, made a violent denunciation of police methods and the administration of justice in general in court yesterday. In a lineup at Police Headquarters yesterday morning O'Reilly identified positively only Gondorf and James Fitzgerald of the Colonial Hotel as his defrauders.

The police of Kansas City and Denver have made arrests in swindling cases which they are inclined to associate with the Gondorf case. In Kansas City Walter Harrison of Omaha, Harry Stanhope of Philadelphia and L. V. O'Brien of Meridian, Miss., were arrested in connection with a syndicate which operated in Los Angeles. Leopold Seeds and his wife were arrested in Denver as part of the same round-up.

The complaint was made by J. W. Klunkerman, a rancher of Los Animas, Col., who said he lost \$6,000. Other complainants were J. H. Bauman of Baxter City, Kan., who lost \$1,500, and

H. F. McCarter of Curry, Idaho, who dropped \$6,000 in Los Angeles.

175 RAILROAD MEN ADRIPT.

Excursion Boat Crippled, So New
Dorp Life Savers Help.

The McAllister excursion steamer Kingston, with 175 members of the Railroad Men's Improvement Association on board, broke her shaft at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, just as she slowed down to make the pier at New Dura, Staten Island. An easterly wind was blowing and a heavy sea was running. The steamer quickly drifted out several hundred yards. Her captain signalled for help and ordered the boats lowered. With the aid of the life saving station crew and the Kingston's five boats, the excursionists landed safely. The Kingston's anchor didn't hold well when first dropped and the boat rubbed the bottom, causing some damage to her hull. She will be towed to the McAllister yard, at West Brighton, this morning.

The railroad men, who are employees of the railroads entering New York by way of New Jersey, were on their way to their annual dinner. After the dinner they returned to Manhattan by train and municipal ferry.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS.

From June 15th to July 3rd:
Daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays to 12 M.
From July 6th to August 31st:
Daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when the store will be closed all day.

Women's Muslin Underwear

The June Sales continue to
offer remarkable advantages.

Night Gowns,
at 98c, \$1.39 & 1.65

Petticoats,
at \$1.00, 1.35 & 1.79

Combinations,
at 98c, \$1.10 & 1.65

Envelope Chemises,
at 95c, \$1.15 & 1.37

Corset Covers,
at 48c, 69c and 98c

Drawers,
at 50c, 73c and 89c

Monday, on the Third Floor

AN IMPORTANT CLEARING SALE

Women's Suits and Dresses

At Great Reductions

TAILORED AND DRESSY SUITS

Formerly \$24.50 to \$5.00

at \$10.00, 13.50, 16.50 & 19.75

STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES

Formerly \$24.50 to \$9.50

at \$9.75, 12.50, 16.50 & 19.75

Women's Bathing Apparel

Everything new in Suits and
Accessories for Women and
Misses is shown

At very special inducements

"Slip-on" of black mohair with
effective belt and neck trimmings,
of black and white plaid; special

Princess Suits, of Sicilian cloth,
attractively trimmed with white
silk braid. Exceptional value at

Bathing Dresses, of Salt Water
Satin, buttoned at shoulders with
pearl buttons; very special at

Swimming Suits with tights;
very charming range of colors, at

Exceptional Offering of Superior Quality

Women's
Milanese
Silk Gloves

in black or white,

at 59c a pair

Included are

16-Button Mousquetaire
and 2-Clasp Gloves

both with Paris points and em-
broidery; Value \$1.00 a pair

Women's Hosiery

in the popular Summer grades and
weights of silk or lisle.

At Very Much Less Than Usual

White Lisle Stockings, open-
work insteps and clocked designs,
also Silk Stockings in black or white,
with deep lisle thread tops. . . pair

Values 50c and 75c a pair

Silk Stockings, plain colored foot
and fancy striped tops. . . at

Value 75c a pair

Silk Stockings, in black, white and
shades to match shoe tops. . . pair

Value 95c a pair

Fancy Silk Stockings, including
striped Paris clocks and embroidered
designs; Value \$1.00 a pair. . . at

Women's Waists, Specially Priced

Offering unequalled values on the Second Floor

Lingerie Waists,
of Voile, Organdie and Batiste,
in cool, dainty models,
at \$1.25

Smart Waists,
of China and Nagasaki silk, in
semi-tailored effects,
at \$1.95

Crepe de Chine Waists, in white or flesh color,
some are very elaborately embroidered, . . . at

\$2.90

Clearance of Imported Blouses

Were \$9.75 to 18.50, at \$5.00

Most charming French hand made models, effectively hand embroi-
dered. Very drastically reduced because of
only one or two of a kind.

A Clearance of Dress Silks

On the Main Floor, to-morrow, will include astonishing values in

Waist, Blouse and Dress Lengths

at the uncommonly low prices of

35c, 55c, 75c to \$1.45 a yard

Included are Printed Chiffons, Washable Habutais, Printed Shantung, Printed Foulards, Printed Crepes, Messalines, Japanese Silks, Rajah Silks, Chiffon Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Crepe Meteors, Fleur de Soies, Gros Grains, Crepons and Suitings.

The above were excellent values at their former prices of
65c to \$5.50 a yard.

Hampton Furniture of Comfort and Distinction

THAT mingling of History
and Romance which gives
English Furniture accents as nearly
with the intent of the Country
House Living Room as do the
cheery morning sun-shine or the
spicy fragrance of old-fashioned
flowers.

In a respect such as this ex-
ceptional advantage is offered by
the Hampton Shops Reproductions,
whether of an early Jacobean
Priory Table of oak ennobled by
three centuries of ripening, of a
William and Mary half-moon Table
of finely grained Walnut or of a
comfort personifying settee with
resiliently upholstered back, arms
and seat.

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SHOPS**
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK



Specials : : for Monday

Women's
Handkerchiefs
Of pure linen with fancy
wreath initial; value
\$1.50 a dozen.
Very Special
at \$1.00 doz.
(First Floor)

Smart Silk Parasols
Black and white stripes,
floral effects, shirred and
Japanese models.
Very Special
at \$1.85
(First Floor)

Women's Shetland
Wool Sweaters
in all desirable colorings and
most effective styles.
Very Special
at \$4.95
(First Floor)

Superior Household Linens

At Very Decided Reductions

Satin Damask Table Cloths at \$1.75, 2.25 to 5.90
Usually \$2.25 to 7.25 each

Napkins, Usually \$2.50 to 7.75 dozen, at \$1.95 to 5.75

Linen Sheets, hemstitched,
Pair \$3.85 to 6.50
Usually \$4.75 to 8.00

Huck Towels, hemstitched,
Doz. \$2.95 to 4.00
Usually \$3.75 to 5.00

Linen Pillow Cases,
hemst'd, pr. 95c to 1.50
Usually \$1.25 to 2.00

Turkish Bath Towels,
dozen at \$2.25 to 2.75
Usually \$2.75 to 3.50

Crochet or Dimity Bedspreads, . . at 85c and 1.10
Usually \$1.00 and 1.25 each.

Real Madeira Tea Napkins, hand emb'd. \$4.50, 5.50
Usually \$6.00 and 7.00 a dozen

Real Madeira Luncheon Sets (13 pcs), at \$3.75, 4.75
Hand embroidered; usually \$5.00 and 6.00

Highly Important Sales of

Furniture, Dinnerware and Lamps

will be held on Tuesday, June 8th, details of which
will appear in Monday Evening's Newspapers.

Specials : : for Monday

Women's
Combination Suits
With glove silk tops, in pink
or white, including
extra sizes.
Very Special
at 95c
(First Floor)